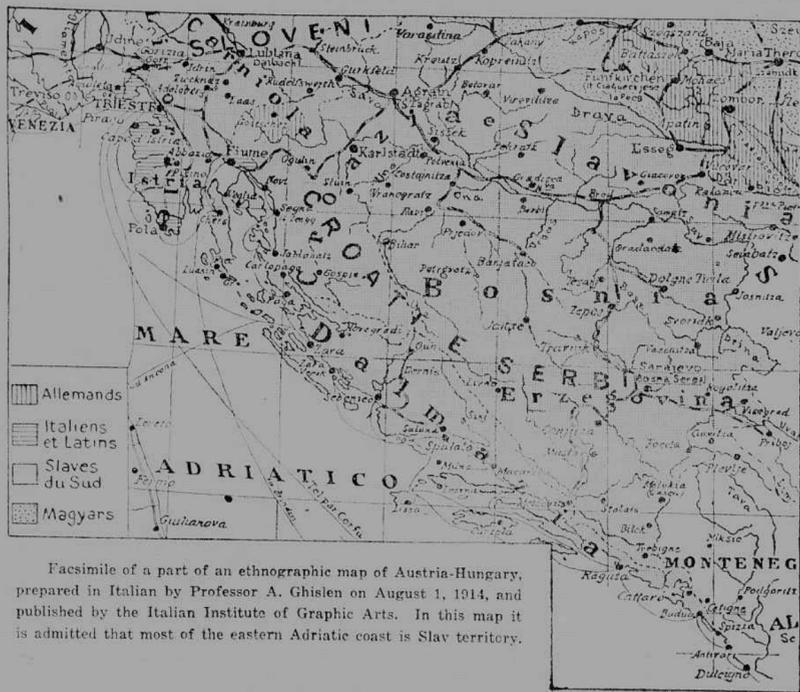


Italians and Jugo-Slavs Must Both Make Concessions, Says Cheradame

Dalmatia Is Declared To Be Necessary to Guard Rights of the Italians

Fiume and Trieste Are Big Problems

Freedom of Seas Adds to the Perplexities of Demands by States



Facsimile of a part of an ethnographic map of Austria-Hungary, prepared in Italian by Professor A. Ghislen on August 1, 1914, and published by the Italian Institute of Graphic Arts. In this map it is admitted that most of the eastern Adriatic coast is Slav territory.

By André Cheradame
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Special Cable Service
PARIS, Jan. 18.—Contradictory claims of the Italians and Jugo-Slavs on the northern shores of the Adriatic constitute one of the most serious difficulties to be presented at the Peace conference. The proposed league of nations and boundary settlements hinge on an amicable solution of the complex problems brought about by the Jugo-Slavs' plea for a united state.

Numbering at least 12,000,000 population, the groups of Slovenes of Austria, Serbo-Croats of Austria-Hungary, Serbs of Bosnia, of Herzegovina, of Serbia and of Montenegro are really one people and desire to live henceforth under one government of their own—an independent, united state.

Italy's Claims on the Adriatic

When President Wilson first arrived in Paris, the Italians set up a claim for a large portion of the Adriatic, including the Jugo-Slav states of Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy's attitude, while not pleasing to Jugo-Slavs, was of inestimable service to the Allies in that it forced an abandonment of idealistic discussions on the league of nations in favor of realistic problems demanding immediate solution.

Furthermore, since Italy's pretensions are diametrically opposed to those of the Jugo-Slavs, the result has been a necessary demonstration that it is premature—even absurd—to seek the foundation of a league of nations before first solving concrete difficulties arising from the war.

Five Viewpoints to Be Considered

With this situation in mind, let us now note two regions in territories disputed by Italians and Jugo-Slavs. The first is Gradisca, in Gorizia, and the peninsula of Istria. The second is the important port of Fiume in Croatia and the long coast of Dalmatia.

To be fully understood the Italian-Jugo-Slav controversy must be studied successively from the following viewpoints:

- 1. Local technical point of view.
- 2. European peace viewpoint.
- 3. Viewpoint of the principles which brought American intervention.
- 4. Viewpoint of a league of nations.
- 5. Viewpoint of "freedom of the seas."

Natural Frontier Claimed by Italy

As to the first of these, the Italian imperialists, in support of their thesis, put forward geographical, historical, ethnic, military, economic and diplomatic arguments. According to them, the natural frontier of Italy follows the line along the crests of the Alps from Brenner Peak to Cattaro, thus including the whole Adriatic coast to Albania. It is asserted, moreover, that Dalmatia in ancient times belonged to the Roman Empire, and in the Middle Ages, as well as in modern times, was part of the Republic of Venice.

Key Nothing of the Jugo-Slavs

This great blunder was committed because in the early months of 1915 the Allied leaders in France and England had extremely vague ideas concerning 12,000,000 Jugo-Slavs and knew nothing whatever of their rights or of the extraordinary importance for durable peace of the world that attached to the freedom of these peoples.

In effect the treaty of 1915 completely overlooked the ethnographic viewpoint, which sufficiently demonstrates that Italian pretensions in regard to Gorizia, Gradisca and Istria are extremely questionable, while in regard to Fiume and Dalmatia they are absolutely indefensible.

In the region of Gorizia and Gradisca there are 154,000 Jugo-Slavs. In the suburbs of Gorizia and the hilly regions are Slovenes. In Istria the census of 1910 reveals 225,218 inhabitants speaking the languages of the Serbo-Croats or of the Slovenes, and 147,417 speaking Italian. The Italians live mostly on the western coast of Istria or form the hearts of certain towns. In Trieste and adjoining territory there are 119,000 Italians and 6,000 Jugo-Slavs, but the country behind is almost entirely populated by Jugo-Slavs.

Interesting Figures About Populations

In Pola there are 29,000 Italians and 15,000 Croats, but in the environs of the town the proportion is reversed, there being 2,000 Italians and 5,000 Croats. The eastern shore of Istria, with Albania, is almost entirely Slav. The district of Valona contains 47,000 Serbo-Croats against 555 Italians. The majority of the population of Istria is uncontestedly Slav.

What Is Taught in Italian Schools

Even in Italian schools it is now generally taught that Italy's natural frontiers are determined by the waters of the Alpine chain as far as

Portore in the Gulf of Fiume, which is quite a distance from Cattaro.

Domination of the Roman Empire and the Venetian republic over Dalmatia gives the Italians no more serious ground for claiming that coast domain to-day than, for instance, the French claim of Belgium because the present downtrodden realm of King Albert was dominated by the French in the time of Napoleon. And this is so for the reason that during the past half century, especially in the last decade, the oppressed peoples in Central Europe have become completely conscious of their nationality and rights of defending themselves against oppression.

In this general movement the Jugo-Slavs have participated. Oppression of the Hapsburg dynasty was barely maintained down to the outbreak of the recent war. Since the disintegration of this parasitic state the will of the oppressed Jugo-Slavs on Austro-Hungarian soil has grown with irresistible force.

Evolution of Present Kingdom of Italy

In brief, this Jugo-Slav movement is essentially of the same nature as the progressive national concentration which began to develop in Italy at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Italy was then divided into Neapolitan, Roman, Piedmontese, etc., the combination of which finished by evolving the present Italian people.

It is now the turn of the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats to form a Jugo-Slav people by taking advantage of the national spirit of liberty which at present dominates the world. Before this state of things it is manifest that the ancient claims of Italy on Dalmatia must lose all value.

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and rights, the problem of the society of nations will not receive any political solution.

The problem of the freedom of the seas for all is directly involved in the Jugo-Slav question. At the exact moment when there is a general tendency in the common interest to ensure fully the possible freedom of maritime circulation, would it not be absolutely extravagant to forbid thirty-five millions of inhabitants of Central Europe access to the seas owing to Italy being authorized not only to occupy Istria, but also the coast of Dalmatia, or in other words politically close the Adriatic to Central Europe?

If such a policy were permitted it is clear the proposal concerning the freedom of the seas would come to nothing, like that for the league of nations, is really only susceptible to a reasonable, lasting solution by means of mutual concessions by the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs alike. If it is inadmissible that Italy can be allowed to close the Adriatic, politically speaking, against Central Europe, it is only natural that her position on the Adriatic should be fully assured. This result can be achieved without reasonable limits being surpassed if, in addition to Gorizia and Gradisca, Istria be cut into two portions by a line starting from north of the River Arsa and ending south of that river, the territory west of this line going to Italy.

As the whole of the population of this territory is Slav this solution necessarily involves the most important concessions being made by the Jugo-Slavs. These concessions by the Jugo-Slavs, however, would give them the right to analogous concessions from the Italians in respect to the territory east of the suggested line. That is to say, the Jugo-Slavs might call upon Italy to renounce all claims to that area and leave the Jugo-Slavs entirely at liberty there.

After having carefully studied the various solutions, I am convinced that this geographical solution will be the best possible in justice, having regard for the interests of both parties that, politically speaking, would work out with the least amount of difficulty and one that at this essential point would render perfectly possible the reconstruction of Central Europe in conformity with both the interests and the ideals of the Allies.

No doubt the peace congress may adopt the solution of the Italian-Jugo-Slav problem I have suggested. In view of the uncompromising attitude of the Italian imperialists, however, the force of public opinion must do a great deal to hasten the adoption of an equitable solution.

Foch May End Truce Unless Foe Complies

(Continued from page 1)

The meetings at which the shipping agreement was discussed were held separately from those of the regular armistice commission and were the first civilian deliberations between the associated governments since the conclusion of hostilities. They were marked by a different, less formal, spirit than the strictly military deliberations of the armistice commission.

Hurley Presides at Meeting

Edward N. Hurley, head of the American Shipping Board, presided over the session. Philip Heineken, of the New German Lloyd Company, was the leading figure in the German delegation. Marshal Foch planned to have the agreement drafted and signed at one short meeting, but the shipping experts found this to be impossible. Three meetings, one on Thursday, one on Friday and several hours on Saturday, were necessary for the discussion of the details. Another meeting is to be held at the end of the month.

Delegates of the Associated Governments Proposed that the Germans were to sign the shipping stores.

The Germans protested that this was impossible, specifying the lubricants particularly as something they were unable to furnish. It was finally arranged that the Germans furnish the coal and the stores and take the steamers to ports designated by the Allies, who will then take them over and man them.

Steamers Ready at Once

The Germans stated that the steamers were in a state of readiness for service, having been kept in repair by the skeleton crews maintained aboard them during the war.

The agreement for the renewal of the German armistice signed by Marshal Foch, Admiral Browning and the German armistice commissioners on Thursday provided for the renewal of the armistice from time to time, after the month for which the extension runs, until the conclusion of the war, subject to the approval of the Allied governments.

The principal terms of the renewal agreement, which already has been reported, in addition, there is a clause by which the Allied command reserves the right to seize that part of the fleet on the eastern bank of the Rhine and a strip of territory from three to six miles beyond.

The principal terms of the renewal agreement for supplementary railway material, fixed at 600 locomotives and 10,000 cars, by the protocol of December 12, 1918, provided for the delivery of large quantities of industrial and agricultural machinery and the control of Russian prisoners in Germany to Allied and associated delegates for repatriation. German headquarters at Berlin will act in collaboration with the Allied and associated relief organizations in this phase of the work.

Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The army casualty list, made public by the War Department to-day, contains the names of 554 officers and enlisted men. Of these 11 were killed in action, 92 died of wounds, 30 died of accident and other causes, 152 died of disease, 138 were wounded severely, 25 were wounded, degree undetermined; 63 were wounded slightly, and 43 were missing in action.

The full list for New York City and vicinity, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the list of dead from other states follow:

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES TO DATE, INCLUDING THOSE REPORTED BELOW:

Killed in action (including 381 at sea)	30,388
Died of wounds	12,586
Died of disease	18,136
Died of accident and other causes	2,546
Wounded in action	133,373
Missing in action (including prisoners)	13,374
Total	211,003

New York City and Vicinity

Died of Disease
DEKKRUMAP, Theodore, lieut., Freeport, Brooklyn.
ARNCKE, Henry, 87 Himrod Street, Brooklyn.
GARDNER, James, Long Island City, N. Y.
CALGAN, Satchaw, corp., 955 Caldwell Avenue, New York City.
DANNENBERG, Walter, 350 Forty-ninth Street, New York City.
DOHIS, Dennis J., 389 Gold Street, Brooklyn.
GORDON, Sam, 217 Madison Street, New York City.
HUSHOWITZ, Herman, 408 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.
WALKER, George A., 1959 Daly Avenue, New York City.
SCHULTEISS, C. C., 526 Second Avenue, New York City.
STRAUSS, Leonardo, 229 East 109th Street, New York City.

Died of Wounds
VAN DORN, Philip N., lieut., Asbury Park, N. J.
GOLDBARR, Harry, 956 Home Street, New York City.
LEVINE, Morris, 657 George Avenue, Brooklyn.
PIERCE, Jesse, Asbury Park, N. J.

Died of Accident
HORNSTEIN, David C., 138 Eldridge Street, New York City.
SHIRE, P. H., sgt., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Wounded Severely
ROLDINGHAUS, Walter E., lieut., West, New Brighton, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)
MANN, E. J., corp., Jersey City, N. J.
RICE, Andrew T., corp., 150 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Wounded Slightly
ZOGMAN, Albert B., capt., Perth Amboy, N. J.
WILLIAMSON, F. R., Jersey City, N. J.

Missing in Action
ESPOSITO, Joseph T., 100 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York City.
KOHMAN, John H., Port Chester, N. Y.
LAFIAK, Bronislaw, Kearny, N. J.
OMMUNDSON, Gustav, 359 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn.
ROSENBERG, Hyman, corp., 84 Sherbro Street, New York City.

Elsewhere

Character of casualties is indicated as follows: (K) killed in action; (D) died of wounds; (D A) died of accident or other causes; (D W) die of disease; (D M) missing; (P) Prisoner.

ALABAMA:
COATES, Robert, Grove Hills (D W).
LIVINGSTON, David L., Cloverdale (D D).
TUCKER, Charles, Opelika (D W).
ARKANSAS:
DANNENBERG, Charles S., capt., Little Rock (D D).
ALEXANDER, Luther, Mount Vernon (D D).
BAIR, Eugene M., Blount (D D).
HOLMES, Thomas W., Wynne (D D).
WALKER, Nathan, Magnolia (D D).
WHITEFIELD, Will, Pine City (D D).
ARIZONA:
LITTLE, Luke, sgt., Douglas (D D).
CONNECTICUT:
BARNACOR, Andrew J., Bridgeport (W).
CLEMENCE, Robert H., Milford (W).
SHREVE, Arthur H., Willimantic (D D).
FRIBAR, Frank N., Fair Haven (W).
GRIFIN, Maurice J., corp., Thompsonville (W).
JOHNSON, Ernest C., New Britain (W).
LOVEY, Edward J., Hartford (D A).
VIGOR, Joseph W., South Windsor (W).
CALIFORNIA:
ARMSTRONG, Frank T., Los Angeles (D D).
ABEL, Edward H., Colton (D D).
BEETS, Harry, Calexico (D W).
HELM, Joseph L., corp., Los Angeles (D D).
BRADWAY, C. W., Sacramento (D D).
LIZONE, L., corp., Los Angeles (D D).
PASSERINI, F., corp., San Francisco (K).

COLORADO:
GILBERT, Charles C., Denver (D D).
WADLEIGH, D. H., sgt., Westcliffe (D A).
DELAWARE:
DEWEY, Thomas W., Hallowick (D D).
FLORIDA:
DAVIS, Estlin H., Rolland (D D).
LEWIS, Alphonso, Jacksonville (D D).
LOVEY, Frank, Naples (D D).
GEORGIA:
TARKENTON, Troy B., sgt., Hampton (K).
GOSSETT, Fred C., Waynesboro (D D).
FLOYD, Robert, Jeffersonville (D D).
STANLEY, George P., Sale City (D D).
WATSON, Luther, Jenkinsburg (D D).
ILLINOIS:
COLLAZIONE, Slater H., lieut., Taylorville (K).
BROCK, John R., Chicago (D D).
GOWEN, Fred W., Chicago (D D).
BRINS, Herman T., Para (D D).
CHESTER, Jacob, Chicago (D D).
SULLIVAN, James H., Elmhurst (D D).
DEARIE, Taylor S., Peoria (D D).
HOKENDORF, Frederick A., sgt., Chicago (D D).
TOLEY, Lawrence, sgt., Chicago (K).
EYEN, Leo E., Chicago (D W).
HARRIS, John, Chicago (D D).
ROSENFIELD, Edward J., Barry (D A).
SHERMAN, Harold H., Chicago (D D).
STUBBS, Leonard, corp., Chicago (K).
BRACHTENBERG, Sam, corp., Moline (D W).
JAVIER, Fred M., Savanna (D D).
WOLFORD, Charles T., Chapin (D A).
WINKER, Elmer C., Quincy (D A).
WYCKOFF, Frank C., Quincy (D D).
IOWA:
ANDERSON, H. C., Mason City (D W).
ROGGE, Albert C., Cedar Rapids (D D).
HELD, John, Pella (D D).
HEB, Arthur, Radcliffe (D D).
HINTZ, Charles A., Storm Lake (D D).
LITTLE, J. C., corp., Perry (D W).
LANSH, Ed, Decorah (D D).
PRIB, George A., Toledo (D D).
TANCOCK, Holt, W., Mediapolis (D W).
IDAHO:
SHERER, Ray E., Payette (D W).
VAN DEVENTER, G. E., Rupert (D D).
INDIANA:
PARABEE, George, sgt., Sellersburg (K).
FOLEY, James P., Evansville (D W).
KIRBY, George W., Crawfordsville (D D).
ABBEY, Emil, Indianapolis (D D).
MINDYKOWSKI, Andy, South Bend (D D).
MCCORD, Crystal E., nurse, Washington (D D).
SALM, Payne, Rockport (D D).
KANSAS:
BARKER, Fred, John, Goodland (D D).
BARKER, Twigg, sgt., Independence (D D).
BARKER, Charles, Tepska (D W).
ROSENER, Glen L., Luray (D D).
SWITALA, Boley, Kansas City (D D).
KENTUCKY:
ELDER, Robert L., Paducah (D D).
MOORE, John T., Louisville (D D).
WEEG, Walter, Louisville (D D).
LOUISIANA:
GIBSON, Gusto N., lieut., Goodpine (D D).
O'NEAL, Joseph, Natchitoches (D D).
HILL, Clyde L., Grammer (D D).
PARR, Louis G., corp., Columbia (D D).
WILLIAMS, John, Pleasant Hill (D D).
MASSACHUSETTS:
SHERIDAN, Richard, Boston (D W).
SHERIDAN, W. E., East Boston (D W).
BLANCHARD, R. W., Worcester (D W).
LAVIN, I., corp., Jamaica Plain (D W).
LAVIN, J., corp., Boston (D W).
DAILGE, Remond, corp., 250 Bedford (D D).
WALTER, Rene, New Bedford (D W).
HAYDEN, Henry, Cambridge (D D).
LITTLE, Leslie, Lynn (D W).
MORONEY, Edward J., Cambridge (D D).
SCARBO, Joseph E., Boston (D D).
BARKER, Edward C., Waltham (D W).
SMITH, Aubrey P., Bridgewater (D A).
SATHROPOLAS, Hippocrite, corp., Waltham (D W).
WELSH, Frank, Foxboro (D W).
WRIGHT, Winthrop A., Bellerica (D D).
MICHIGAN:
WATKINS, Charles P., major, Marquette (D D).
CONYER, Michael J., Marquette (D D).
COMBS, Samuel A., Afton (D D).
DOVE, Emory W., Port Huron (D W).
GUTHRIE, Bernard, Bayview (D W).
KLINKER, C. L., Bayview (D W).
DONALD, Clark B., Fowler (D D).
BARKER, Edward C., Waltham (D W).
SICKLES, Floyd A., Deckerville (D A).
MISSOURI:
BALL, Palmer F., Mountain Grove (D W).
BALDWIN, George, St. Joseph (D W).
ROEMER, Edw. W., St. Charles (D D).
GAMBES, Alfred H., sgt., Greenfield (D D).
HARNE, Fred E., Franklin County (D D).

MAINE:
HARRIS, Sparrell, Paradise (D D).
JAQUES, John E., Lexington (D W).
LEVIN, Isadore H., Kansas City (D D).
MILBRON, John H., corp., Amazonia (D A).
SHELDON, Wm. S., Battledie (D A).
VINCENT, Harry, St. Louis (D D).
WILSON, Otto E., Perryville (D D).
MINNESOTA:
CARLSON, Albert R., Colgate (D W).
DANIELSON, M. C., Minneapolis (D W).
HARRISON, Albert, Thiel River Falls (D D).
ROUGARD, Sam R., Stramond (D W).
JENSEN, John E., East Grand Rapids (D W).
KRAMER, Julius J., Willmarie (D W).
MELLI, Albert O., Spring Valley (D D).
HARRISON, George T., Jones (D D).
STALEMO, Theodore, Fisher (D D).
SVERDAL, Henry L., Hendricks (D D).
MARYLAND:
MORRIS, C. S., lieut., McDonough (K).
ABBOTT, Maurice L., corp., Havre de Grace (D D).
MAY, John R., sgt., Baltimore (D A).
MONTANA:
MARTIN, Patrick, Butte (D W).
STEDMAN, Frank E., Monarch (D W).
MISSISSIPPI:
STEELE, J. A., Mapleswood (D W).
HOISE, William R., Lexington (D D).
BARNETT, Orville, Webb (D D).
MAINE:
STASHALL, Luther D., Anson (D W).
NEW YORK:
AVERY, Preston P., Arkville (D D).
GALMAN, Clarence, Massena (D W).
CHESTNUT, A. A., Ransville (D W).
DROCK, Joseph, Wappingers Falls (D D).
LEWIS, George, corp., Beacon (D D).
DUNNAN, Russell H., Buffalo (W).
GIBSON, John, Buffalo (D D).
GIARRACIO, John, Rome (W).
HAIN, Robert L., Whitman (D D).
HARRIS, Edward J., sgt., Binghamton (D D).
LEWIS, John P., sgt., Schenectady (D W).
NAYLE, Charles E., Troy (D W).
SHERIDAN, Edward L., Elmira (W).
WILSON, John H., Westfield (D D).
WESTERFIELD, G. C